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Note by the President of the Security Council

At the Council's 4538th meeting, on 22 May 2002, which was presided over by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore, S. Jayakumar, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa, Ambassador Jagdish Koonjul, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Mauritius, provided the wider membership with a comprehensive "outreach" briefing on the role, function and programme of work of the Working Group. Member States were also given an opportunity to provide their views and inputs on the Group.

The interactive debate following the briefing was rich, deep and wide-ranging. At the end of the debate, the President of the Security Council, Professor Jayakumar, drew, on his own responsibility, some specific conclusions to be fed into the future work of the Group as well as the work of the Council on African issues. A copy of the President's concluding remarks is attached (see annex I), and is also available on the Singapore presidency web site, at www.mfa.gov.sg/unsc/. This was a first step towards culling the many important points made during the debate. These points have since been further refined with a view to distributing them to all United Nations Member States.

Also attached are the consolidated summary conclusions drawn from the meeting on 22 May 2002 (see annex II), which have been conveyed to the Chairman of the Working Group for its consideration. These conclusions have been drawn on the responsibility of the Singapore presidency. The points are not arranged in any particular order, nor are they exhaustive. The conclusions could be used in conjunction with the verbatim record of the 4538th meeting of the Security Council (S/PV.4538 and Resumption 1) as a starting point for further discussion in the Working Group. It is hoped that they can be built upon in our future debates on the issue.

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Annex I

Conclusions drawn by S. Jayakumar, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore, presiding over the Security Council at its open meeting on the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa, 22 May 2002

1. Let me thank all speakers for their kind words addressed to me and to my delegation. When I opened the meeting this morning, I indicated that I would, at the end of the debate, try to draw, on my own responsibility, some specific conclusions from our discussions, which I hope will feed into both the future work of the Council's Working Group on Africa and the work of the Council on African issues. I also hope to further refine these points and to distribute them eventually to all United Nations Member States on my own responsibility.

2. Before stating these conclusions, I would like once again to thank Ambassador Jagdish Koonjul, Ambassador Amadou Kébé, Ambassador Ivan Šimonović and Assistant Secretary-General Ibrahima Fall for their excellent contributions. On behalf of the Security Council, let me also express our deep appreciation to Assistant Secretary-General Fall for the invaluable contributions he has made to the work of the Security Council. We have immensely benefited from his incisive analysis of issues and his tremendous vision, and we wish him all the best in his new endeavours. There can be no doubt that we have had a rich debate today. When Mauritius and Singapore sent out the letter of invitation to all Members, we had no idea that it would receive such an overwhelming response, with 35 non-members of the Council addressing the Council. The response indicates that there is a great desire on the part of the membership to provide inputs and recommendations for the Council's work on Africa.

3. It is not easy in a brief summary like this to capture the many points that were made today. My remarks should therefore be seen as a first step towards culling the important points made today. I will divide my remarks into two parts. First, I will try to draw out some general points that were made. Secondly, I will try to list some of the specific suggestions that were put across for the Working Group to follow up. Let me apologize in advance if I have left out any major points made by the speakers. We will capture these points in our consolidated summary.

General conclusions

4. Several general points were made. First, as the President of the Economic and Social Council, Ambassador Ivan Šimonović said, "Effective strategies to deal with conflict prevention and recovery require a comprehensive approach" (S/PV.4538, p. 6). Indeed, this is probably one of the main conclusions we could draw from today's debate. Many speakers observed that there had been a series of initiatives on Africa, ranging from the broad New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative to more specific initiatives. The challenge is to ensure that all these initiatives work together coherently. Here, too, the Working Group can make a valuable contribution.

5. The second general point that emerged from our meeting was a strong appeal made by non-members of the Council for Council members to consider carefully all the points of view put forward today, especially by the African Member States. I

have no doubt that Council members have indeed listened carefully to the points made and, as requested by the African Group, some members also responded to some of these points. As a result, we have had a rich and interactive dialogue. But dialogue is not an end in itself. Several speakers emphasized that the Council needs to work out a partnership with African States in responding to African challenges. We hope that the healthy dialogue we have had today will help create the partnership that many have called for.

6. Thirdly, it was suggested that the Working Group could work out a balance sheet of successes, failures and lessons learned in tackling the problems in Africa. Ambassador Greenstock, for example, suggested a lessons-learned exercise on Sierra Leone. I am citing only one example, but many other concrete examples were cited for lessons-learned exercises.

7. Fourthly, it was suggested that, unlike the Security Council, which tends to be more formal and more reactive, the Working Group, as an informal and ad hoc body, could be more proactive and experiment with innovative measures. This was suggested by the Chairman of the African Group, the Permanent Representative of Benin, and his suggestion may be worth reflecting on.

8. Fifthly, there was broad agreement among all speakers that the Working Group should not duplicate the work carried out by the Security Council. Rather, it would assist the Security Council in its work and provide value-added contributions.

9. Let me turn now to some of the specific suggestions that were conveyed to the Working Group. The specific suggestions relate to the seven items outlined in the programme of work of the Group.

On the Economic and Social Council, the following suggestions were made:

- The Working Group could appoint a representative to work with the Economic and Social Council's advisory group, when it is created, in preparation for the high-level General Assembly meeting on Africa on 16 September, which would include discussions on NEPAD.
- There is a need for the Working Group to adopt an integrated approach and ensure the smooth transition from peacekeeping to peace-building, another area for cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.
- The cooperation between the Working Group and the Economic and Social Council could also address the "failure of partnership" between members of the United Nations family and help to address the economic and social causes of conflict.

On confidence-building in the Mano River region, it was suggested that:

- The Council should listen to the views of African regional organizations, such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), on what needs to be done for the region.
- The Working Group could look for joint solutions affecting the three Mano River Union countries, such as joint disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, a joint plan of action against the illicit arms trade

(European Union) and possibly a rationalization of the posts of the two Special Representatives of the Secretary-General.

On the role of the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in Africa, it was suggested that:

- The Special Representatives should work closely with each other, despite their different geographical mandates, especially in the field of preventive diplomacy.

On assistance to electoral processes, speakers noted that:

- While the Security Council had no direct role in election observation, the Working Group could reflect on formulating rules acceptable to all on a possible partnership between the United Nations Secretary-General and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Secretary-General to observe electoral processes in the months preceding elections, during elections and during the announcement of the results. This obviously requires careful consideration.
- The Working Group should also help ensure that the Council remains seized of the situation in conflict areas even after successful elections. Premature withdrawals from such areas in the past have led to the re-emergence of factors that could embroil States in yet another conflict.

On the establishment of groups of friends, speakers noted that:

- The idea of groups of friends was a good one, particularly "useful for gathering information about specific situations" (ibid., p. 18) and in the areas of mediation and providing good offices. However, they could not replace the Council in its work.

On the question of cooperation with OAU and subregional organizations, there was a particularly rich discussion:

- One suggestion was for the Working Group to facilitate the circulation of all Central Organ decisions and those of security organs of subregional organizations as United Nations Security Council documents to ensure their effective implementation. It was also suggested that the Working Group could facilitate periodic interaction and dialogue between the Council and OAU and that there could be regular exchanges of early warning information between the Working Group and OAU.

On the question of inviting non-governmental organizations and academics to participate in the work of the Group, many speakers noted that:

- It is useful to have exchanges and seminars involving non-governmental organizations and think tanks, which can contribute to the Council's decision-making.

10. As I said, this brief summary cannot do justice to the rich debate that we had today. My officers had given me a long list of suggestions to mention in my concluding remarks, but, given the lateness of the hour, I could mention only a few. I have no doubt that the Working Group will study in great detail the verbatim

record of all the suggestions and proposals made at this meeting (S/PV.4538 and Resumption 1).

11. The main purpose of today's debate was to provide a stepping stone for the Council to continue focusing actively on the many challenges we face in Africa. We hope that when the next debate is held on this subject, Members will refer to the rich debate we had today and will build on the ideas and suggestions we have received. I am pleased to hear that the United Kingdom will be building on the results of today's debate during its presidency in July. Finally, let me thank you once again for your participation and for your contributions to this debate.

Annex II

Consolidated summary conclusions from the open meeting of the Security Council on the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

1. At the end of the Security Council's open meeting on 22 May 2002 on the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa, the President of the Security Council, S. Jayakumar, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore, drew, under his own responsibility, oral conclusions to be fed into the future work of the Group. The conclusions were divided into two parts, the first part, drawing out the general points that were made and the second, listing some of the specific suggestions that were put across for the Working Group to pursue. The President undertook to distribute the consolidated summary conclusions and also noted that members of the Council were committed to ensuring serious follow-through on the proposals made at the debate.

2. The key points raised at the open meeting, relating specifically to the seven items outlined in the programme of work of the Group, are detailed in this document. The items in the programme were the following:

(a) Enhancing cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council;

(b) Confidence-building in the region of the Mano River Union;

(c) Role of the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in Africa;

(d) Assistance to electoral processes;

(e) Establishment of groups of friends for specific conflict situations;

(f) Cooperation with the Organization of African Unity and subregional organizations;

(g) Inviting non-governmental organizations and academics to participate in the work of the Group.

3. The points below are neither arranged in any particular order nor intended to be exhaustive. The conclusions may be used in conjunction with the verbatim record of the 4538th meeting (S/PV. 4538 and Resumption 1) as a starting point for further discussion in the Working Group.

Enhancing cooperation between the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council

- Consideration could be given to the participation of a representative of the Working Group in the work of the proposed Economic and Social Council advisory group on African countries emerging from conflicts, when it is established, in preparation for the high-level General Assembly meeting in September on Africa, which would include discussions on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).
- The Working Group, jointly with the Economic and Social Council, could organize donor conferences, encourage joint missions to assess humanitarian situations and ensure that programmes for reconstruction and rehabilitation,

disarmament, demobilization and reintegration are effectively included in all peace agreements.

- There is a need for the Working Group to adopt an integrated approach that is sensitive to social, economic and political developments. There is also a need to ensure the smooth transition from peacekeeping to peace-building. In this respect, the Working Group and the Economic and Social Council advisory group could develop modalities for cooperation.
- There should be coordination between the respective working groups of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The Security Council should note that post-conflict peace-building is not a Security Council responsibility.
- Cooperation between the Working Group and the Economic and Social Council would address the "failure of partnership" and help to address the economic and social causes of conflict.
- The Working Group can, through facilitating cooperation and interaction among the various United Nations agencies, assist Africa in rebuilding its capacity to manage all aspects of conflict.
- The respective Presidents of the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council could be invited to participate in each other's meetings. There should also be regular meetings between the two organs.

Confidence-building in the Mano River region

- The Security Council should listen to the views of African regional organizations, such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), on what can be done to enhance confidence-building in the Mano River region.
- The Working Group can look for joint solutions affecting the three Mano River Union countries, such as joint disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, a joint plan of action against the illicit arms trade and possibly a rationalization of the posts of the two Special Representatives of the Secretary-General.

Role of the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in Africa

- The Working Group should encourage Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in Africa to meet regularly, possibly with the Secretary-General as well, to discuss issues of common interest. Increased coordination among Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, tapping into their collective wisdom, is desirable.
- Special Representatives of the Secretary-General could be invited to participate in meetings of the Working Group to exchange views and discuss obstacles they face in their work, as well as possible solutions.

Assistance to electoral processes

- The Working Group could look into the different ways the United Nations Secretariat could provide assistance to electoral processes, from start to finish,

at the request of Member States, in accordance with the established election assistance procedures. Alternatively, it could examine whether the Security Council should be limited to announcing its political support for conclusions of United Nations electoral observers on specific elections and to requesting the national actors to respect the outcome of elections.

- While the Security Council has no direct role, the Working Group should reflect on formulating rules acceptable to all on a possible partnership between the United Nations Secretary-General and the OAU Secretary-General to observe electoral processes in the months preceding elections, during elections and during the announcement of the results.
- The Working Group should look into logistical and financial assistance for elections, because successful elections depend on reliable electoral rolls, which, in turn, require proper and credible censuses.
- Alternatively, the United Nations and OAU could consider the creation of a joint monitoring unit.
- The Working Group should also help ensure that the Security Council remains seized of the situation in conflict areas even after successful elections. Premature withdrawals from such areas in the past have led to the re-emergence of factors that could embroil states in yet another conflict.

Establishment of groups of friends

- The Working Group should ensure that groups of friends are open to any Member State that can and is willing to make a difference. It should also ensure that African members are actively involved.
- Groups of friends are particularly useful for gathering information about specific situations and in the areas of mediation and providing good offices. However, they should not replace the Security Council.

Cooperation with OAU and subregional organizations

- The Working Group should facilitate, to the extent possible, the circulation of all OAU Central Organ decisions and those of security organs of subregional organizations as United Nations Security Council documents to ensure their effective implementation.
- It could also facilitate periodic interaction and dialogue between the Council and members of the Central Organ (the future African Union Peace and Security Council), with the Secretaries-General of the two institutions and in formal meetings of the Security Council. These periodic interactions should be aimed at reviewing approaches for further collaboration between OAU and the Security Council in the following areas:
  - (a) Conflict prevention, peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation;
  - (b) Regional dimensions of conflicts in Africa;
  - (c) Regular briefings by Special Representatives and Envoys of the Secretaries-General of the two organizations, preferably carried out jointly.

- The Working Group Chairperson and African members of the Security Council could, when the need arises, be invited to statutory meetings of the OAU Central Organ.

- There should be regular exchanges of early warning information between the Working Group and OAU.

- The Working Group could ensure that Council missions to Africa include a representative of the OAU secretariat. Consideration could be given to joint missions to the field between the Council and the OAU Central Organ.

- The OAU policy of not allowing Heads of Government who came to power through a coup d'état to participate in the organization's deliberations and activities is a most welcome one that the United Nations could consider emulating.

- The Working Group should facilitate periodic meetings and constructive dialogue between members of the Security Council and members of the future African Union Peace and Security Council. It could also rationalize the system of international exchanges between the Security Council, the United Nations Secretary-General and all African regional and subregional organizations.

Inviting non-governmental organizations and academics to participate in the work of the Group

- It is useful to have exchanges and seminars involving non-governmental organizations and think tanks, which can contribute to Council's decision-making.

- While the importance of civil society is accepted, it is also important to note that non-governmental organizations and academia have proved more successful in resolving socio-economic issues than political ones, which fall under the purview of the Security Council.

Other proposals for inclusion in the programme of work

- The Working Group could look into the practical implementation of schemes to eliminate the illicit arms trade, through regional initiatives such as the ECOWAS moratorium on small arms, and taking into account the work of the respective panels of experts for Angola, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The Working Group could also approach the Permanent Representatives of Member States whose nationals may be involved in supplying such illicit arms to find ways to end such trade.

- The Working Group should encourage local initiatives in preventing conflicts, particularly through civil society and councils of elders.

- The Working Group should review all Security Council resolutions on Africa and assess which promises have materialized and which ones have not, thereby giving the Security Council a better sense of what works and what does not.

- While the Working Group can look into the implementation of Security Council decisions, care must be taken to avoid duplicating the mechanisms and work currently undertaken by the Secretariat, the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, etc.

- Partnership and dialogue generated through the Working Group could be used to help improve the implementation of sanctions, particularly in terms of how exit strategies could be better devised. Reference was made to the need for targeted sanctions that would not affect civilians and neighbouring countries.
- As Africa undertakes its own initiatives under NEPAD, the Working Group can provide a channel for the international community to reciprocate and to initiate reinforcing programmes.
- The Working Group can also identify and engage prominent regional and subregional leaders who can play useful roles in bringing peace to their respective areas. The critical role of such leaders in the past has yielded positive results.
- The Working Group could address issues concerning internally displaced persons and refugees as an integral part of conflict resolution.

General points

- Like the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa should also brief non-members regularly, if not after every meeting. Such transparency is desirable and will enable interested non-members to remain engaged and involved in the process.
- All the Security Council members have in a sense "become Africans" in embracing the hopes and problems of the continent. Only by continuing to be actively involved in Africa will Security Council members be able to deal decisively with the issues of the continent.
- The Security Council must engage with all African Members equally. It should not use the excuse of "waiting for good governance" before intervening effectively.
- Peace and development are linked. The Security Council and the Working Group cannot consider peace and security alone without due consideration of development for Africa.

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Letter dated 30 May 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to submit to you, and through you to the members of the Security Council, the texts of letters exchanged between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations, extending, in the light of Security Council resolution 1409 (2002) of 14 May 2002, the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) for a new period of 180 days, effective 30 May 2002 (see annexes I and II).

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

02-40782 (E) 030602

Annex I

Letter dated 28 May 2002 from the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs addressed to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1409 (2002), adopted by the Security Council on 14 May 2002, by which the Council decided, inter alia, that the relevant provisions of its resolution 986 (1995) would remain in force for a new period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours, United States Eastern Daylight Time, on 30 May 2002. By paragraph 2 of that resolution the Council also adopted the revised goods review list (S/2002/515, annex) and the revised procedures for its application for implementation beginning at 0001 hours, United States Eastern Daylight Time, on 30 May 2002 as a basis for the humanitarian programme in Iraq as referred to in resolution 986 (1995) and other resolutions. I should also like to refer to an exchange of letters dated 1 December 2001 between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations (see S/2001/1172), extending, in the light of Security Council resolution 1382 (2001) of 29 November 2001, the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Government of Iraq on the implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) for a period of 180 days, effective 1 December 2001.

In view of the foregoing, I have the honour to propose that the provisions of the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996, as read in conjunction with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 1409 (2002), be extended for an additional period of 180 days, effective 30 May 2002.

It is understood that the distribution plans that have already been approved but have not yet been implemented shall continue to apply for goods purchased with oil revenues generated under the respective Security Council resolutions.

If your Government agrees to this proposal, I suggest that the present letter, and your reply thereto, shall constitute an agreement between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Government of Iraq. This, however, does not apply to the second sentence of your reply, which is a unilateral statement by the Government concerning matters outside the scope of the mandate of the Secretariat in relation to the present exchange of letters, and which, furthermore, as we understand it, does not affect the nature of the applicable resolutions adopted in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) Hans **Corell**
Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs
The Legal Counsel

Annex II

Letter dated 28 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Iraq has agreed to the proposal contained in your letter of 28 May 2002 for the extension of the provisions of the memorandum of understanding between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Iraq of 20 May 1996 for an additional period of 180 days, effective 30 May 2002. In this connection, the Government of the Republic of Iraq wishes to confirm its position that it is not concerned with or committed to any resolutions, arrangements, measures, concepts or orientations not provided for in the memorandum of understanding between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Iraq of 20 May 1996 or not agreed upon by the Government of Iraq, and that the last sentence of your letter expresses the position of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) Mohammed **Aldouri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

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Letter dated 31 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the declaration on the situation on the part of the northern border of the Republic of Macedonia with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, adopted by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia at its session held on 29 May 2002, concerning the recent adoption of the resolution by the Kosovo Provisional Assembly of 23 May 2002, rejecting the border agreement between the Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).

I would appreciate it if the present letter and its annex were to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Srgjan **Kerim**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-40776 (E) 030602

Annex to the letter dated 31 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to article 68, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, at its session held on 29 May 2002, having considered the text of the resolution of the Kosovo Assembly of 23 May 2002, has adopted the following

Declaration on the situation on the part of the northern border of the Republic of Macedonia with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

1. The Assembly reaffirms that the borders of the Republic of Macedonia with all neighbouring countries are clearly defined, confirmed by valid bilateral agreements, and that there are no disputable matters raised by any of the neighbouring States in that regard.

2. The Assembly considers that the issue of validity of the section of the northern border with Kosovo by the entity which is an international protectorate under United Nations administration, that is to say a representative body of the provisional self-governing institutions in Kosovo raised on 23 May 2002, is an issue raising the inter-State relations by an entity without internationally recognized legal personality.

3. The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia notes with regret that the provisional Kosovo Assembly, instead of addressing the development of democratic institutions in Kosovo based on the clearly defined powers, in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), pursues a debate and makes decisions on the issues of international character for which it has no competence.

4. The Assembly underscores that the Border Agreement between the Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been ratified by Parliaments of the two States, supported by all relevant international structures and recognized by the United Nations, the Kosovo Protectorate being under its jurisdiction.

5. The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia strongly rejects the aforementioned resolution of the representative body of the provisional self-governing institutions in Kosovo as a deliberate act against the process of the implementation of the Framework Agreement and an attempt to create basic preconditions for future revision of the borders.

At the same time, the Assembly stresses that this act constitutes interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Macedonia and an attempt to justify the Kosovo involvement hitherto in the armed terrorist and other violent acts in Macedonia, as well as any potential use of violence in the region in the future.

6. For the purpose of supporting the stability in the region, the Assembly proposes that the international organizations and institutions, first of all the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the North Atlantic

Treaty Organization (NATO), the Council of Europe and others, condemn the adoption of this resolution as running counter to the principle of inviolability of borders of the OSCE and of all other international factors.

7. Starting from the principle of good-neighbourly cooperation, for which the preconditions are stability and inviolability of the borders, the Assembly requests all neighbouring States to deplore the adoption of the aforementioned resolution, which runs counter to the principles of international law.

8. The Assembly fully supports the clear commitment of the United Nations Security Council of 22 May 2002, which reaffirms the United Nations position that the Border Agreement between the Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia must be respected, and, in that regard, supports the efforts of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General to Kosovo.

9. The Assembly welcomes the decision of Mr. Michael Steiner, Special Representative of the Secretary-General to Kosovo, to declare "the Resolution on Protection of the Territorial Integrity of Kosovo" null and void, in line with his competencies deriving from the Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). With this act, all legal consequences related to the adoption of the aforementioned resolution shall be null and void.

10. The Assembly fully supports the position of the Presidency of the European Union, which expresses its concern about the situation and urges the members of the Kosovo Assembly to respect Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the constitutional framework for provisional self-government and to discharge their duties accordingly.

11. The Assembly tasks the Government of the Republic of Macedonia and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to present the requests contained in this declaration to the international institutions, to follow the situation on the northern border and to keep the Assembly informed.

12. The present declaration shall be submitted to the President of the Republic of Macedonia, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, the United Nations, the Security Council, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as well as to all mentioned relevant international factors in the country and abroad.

13. The declaration shall be published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia".

Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia

President of the Assembly
of the Republic of Macedonia
Stojan **Andov**

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Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 3 June 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

For the past three days, Israeli occupying forces have raided and reoccupied the Palestinian city of Nablus and the refugee camps of Balata and Askar in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The Israeli occupying forces imposed a curfew for long hours and rounded up hundreds of Palestinians in mass arbitrary detention. The occupying forces also caused further destruction to structures, including homes, in those areas. A few days ago, the Israeli occupying forces also raided and reoccupied the city of Bethlehem and carried out similar actions. Israeli incursions also took place in parts of the cities of Tulkarem and Ramallah. All this while the Israeli occupying forces have been attempting to institutionalize the situation resulting from the Israeli military assault against the Palestinian people that began on 29 March 2002, through the creation of several isolated areas and the re-emergence of the civil administration of the Israeli military government.

Furthermore, Israeli occupying forces committed another crime by intentionally causing serious damage, through the use of explosives, to the Church of Al-Barbara in the town of Aboud. The Church is situated on land belonging to the Roman Orthodox Church and is considered to be one of the oldest churches in the world. We strongly condemn such a criminal action, which represents yet another serious violation of international law and international humanitarian law by the Israeli occupying forces.

In follow-up to my previous 121 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 20 May 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-

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10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58; A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95; A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102; A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121; A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142; A/ES-10/145-S/2002/146; A/ES-10/146-S/2002/165; A/ES-10/147-S/2002/175; A/ES-10/148-S/2002/182; A/ES-10/149-S/2002/186; A/ES-10/150-S/2002/214; A/ES-10/151-S/2002/223; A/ES-10/152-S/2002/232; A/ES-10/154-S/2002/242; A/ES-10/155-S/2002/248; A/ES-10/156-S/2002/249; A/ES-10/157-S/2002/253, A/ES-10/158-S/2002/258; A/ES-10/159-S/2002/281; A/ES-10/160-S/2002/307; A/ES-10/161-S/2002/319; A/ES-10/162-S/2002/330; A/ES-10/163-S/2002/340; A/ES-10/164-S/2002/353; A/ES-10/165-S/2002/356; A/ES-10/166-S/2002/370; A/ES/10/167-S/2002/433; A/ES-10/168-S/2002/474; A/ES-10/169-S/2002/495; A/ES-10/173-S/2002/536 and A/ES-10/174-S/2002/555), I regret to inform you that, since my last letter to you, at least 28 Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces. This raises the total number of Palestinians killed by the occupying forces to 1,548 martyrs. The annex to the present letter contains the names of the martyrs that have thus far been identified, and the names of other Palestinians that have been killed will be conveyed once they are identified.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 3 June 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem[a] (Monday, 20 May to Saturday, 2 June 2002)

Monday, 20 May 2002

1. Mohamed Awad Ibrahim Hamdieh

Tuesday, 21 May 2002

1. Mohammed Talal Kasab (17 years old)

Wednesday, 22 May 2002

1. Abdel Salam Mohmoud Al-Jirbi
2. Khaled Mahmoud Dwood Zakarneh
3. Mahmoud Abdallah Al-Titi
4. Iyad Samir Abu Hamdan
5. Bisheer Mohamed Abdel Fatah Yeesh
6. Imad Selim Alkhateeb
7. Moussa Abdallah Abdel Rahman Durghameh Alshawani

Thursday, 23 May 2002

1. Aref Ali Asaad Hanini
2. Basam Hamad Qishdeh

Friday, 24 May 2002

1. Miaweh Mohamed Ali Ali Bahnjawi
2. Mohamed Basam Al-Shorti
3. Eisheh Ali Hasan

Saturday, 25 May 2002

1. Kamelah Saleh Abu Saeed
2. Nawa'a Alyan Abu Saeed (12 years old)

Sunday, 26 May 2002

1. Waked Assad Al-Qutob
2. Mustafa Abdel Jawad Akeek

Monday, 27 May 2002

1. Mohammed Hussein Abu El-Kheir (15 years old)

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[a] The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 1,548.

Tuesday, 28 May 2002

1. Ahmed Abdel Salam Jawabreh
2. Mohammed Ahmed Dawood Abu Al Sunobr
3. Ghalyeh Ahmed Al Shaleh

Wednesday, 29 May 2002

1. Mohammed Salam Jawabreh
2. Mohammed Ahmed Dawood Abu Sonber
3. Ghalyeh Ahmed Al-Shaleh

Saturday, 1 June 2002

1. Tareq Hilmi Al-Kharaz
2. Jamal Khalil Hassan Abu Muslim
3. Hazem Salam Zuareb (15 years old)

United Nations S/2002/611

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 June 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 3 June 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached report on the international security presence in Kosovo covering the period 1 to 30 April 2002.

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

02-40986 (E) 050602

Annex

Monthly report to the United Nations on KFOR operations

1. Over the reporting period (1 to 30 April 2002) there were just over 39,200 KFOR troops in theatre.

2. The security situation in Kosovo during the month of April remained calm and stable, although a riot occurred in Mitrovica on 7 April, leaving 17 policemen of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) injured, one seriously. Overall there was an increase in the number of demonstrations across the province. Illegal border-crossing incidents also increased.

Security

3. Public demonstrations on political, social and economic issues increased significantly, with 76 demonstrations reported during the month of April. Apart from the incident in Mitrovica, these demonstrations were peaceful for the most part. Minor incidents of inter-ethnic violence occurred across the province, particularly in the Gnjilane region and in Mitrovica. Although the overall level of serious crimes remains low, five murders were committed during the reporting period.

4. On 3 April, a grenade was thrown from a passing car into the garden of a Kosovar Serb house in Obilic. Two similar incidents have taken place recently in the same area. As a consequence, KFOR and UNMIK have increased patrols to provide more security for the Kosovar Serb minority in the area.

5. On 6 April, a European Union representative was injured in Pristina when someone attempted to steal her handbag. She was evacuated by KFOR and given medical treatment for a broken arm and facial injuries after being thrown down a staircase during the incident.

6. The incident that took place in Mitrovica on 7 April began when an UNMIK police patrol attempted to search a stolen vehicle and was attacked by a crowd of people. On 8 April, following another vehicle search operation near the main bridge in Mitrovica North, a crowd of up to 250 people rioted and attempted to release the driver of the vehicle. Rocks, bricks and a grenade were thrown at the UNMIK policemen, and 17 of them were injured. KFOR provided area security for the UNMIK police. UNMIK police detained four Kosovo Serbs, including a well-known Kosovar Serb activist who is being treated in hospital for injuries sustained during his arrest. Demonstrations against his detention continued for several days — eggs and stones were thrown at the UNMIK police station, and UNMIK vehicles were stoned. KFOR and UNMIK began conducting joint patrols in northern Mitrovica on 27 April.

7. KFOR continued to carry out search operations throughout the province to deter weapons smuggling and terrorist activity. The monthly total of items confiscated came to 216 weapons, 334 grenades and mines and 45,383 rounds of ammunition. Forty-five people were arrested for possession of illegal weapons.

8. During the weapons amnesty period, which ran from 15 March to 15 April, some 459 weapons, 7 rockets and missiles, 670 grenades, 90 mines and 58,771 rounds of ammunition were recovered from all the ethnic communities across the province.

9. By the end of April, 10,725 weapons had been destroyed under the weapons destruction programme. The new weapons destruction furnace began operating on 8 April.

Border/boundary security

10. During the month of April, there was a sharp increase in the number of attempts to move illegally across the borders with Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.[1] Twenty-seven incidents were reported on the border with Albania and seven along the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In all, 43 individuals were detained by KFOR and handed over to UNMIK police following the seizure of a significant amount of contraband.

11. In an incident reported on 1 April, a Serb patrol claimed it had been fired upon in the ground safety zone, on the administrative boundary line with Serbia, by automatic weapons coming from within Kosovo. Although KFOR carried out an air and ground search of the area, the attackers were not found.

12. On 17 April, KFOR forces intercepted a large-scale cigarette-smuggling operation in the border region with Albania, and subsequently handed over nine individuals and large quantities of cigarettes to UNMIK police.

13. On 26 April, an exchange of fire took place between ethnic Albanians in a truck heading into Kosovo and the Border Brigade of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in an area contested by Kosovar Albanians. One person died and two were wounded in the incident. KFOR provided assistance to prevent any illegal cross-border activity.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

14. Although the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia security forces remain in general compliance with the provisions of the Military Technical Agreement, KFOR discovered air defence equipment (35 systems including guns and missiles) in two barracks during an inspection of the air safety zone on 8 April. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia military authorities were requested by KFOR to remove the equipment in accordance with the Military Technical Agreement and the temporary operating procedure. Confirmation of its removal was provided during a joint inspection carried out on 17 April.

15. KFOR is currently investigating a separate incident that occurred on 29 April, when a Federal Republic of Yugoslavia patrol crossed about 700 metres into Kosovo before returning across the administrative boundary line.

16. With regard to the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC), UNMIK has approved the peacetime establishment list reviewed by KFOR in December 2001, which will eventually be issued officially to the KPC. On 30 April, a further 374 members were transferred to the reserve. The current strength of KPC stands at 4,086.

17. Sixteen cases of KPC non-compliance were reported during the month of April, eight of which related to unauthorized attendance at public ceremonies. Sixteen members were recommended for dismissal by the Commander of KPC for lack of discipline and absenteeism. On 4 April, members of KFOR's Multinational

[1] Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

Brigades attended morning roll calls, unannounced, at all KPC locations across the province, and found 28 per cent of KPC personnel absent. More than three quarters of the personnel absent were considered to be on leave or had a valid medical excuse.

18. During the reporting period, Multinational Brigade East personnel and 700 KPC members carried out joint navigation and search and rescue exercises.

19. On 24 April, an earthquake measuring 5.5 on the Richter scale shook the eastern Kosovo region of Gnjilane, resulting in one death, seven serious injuries, 62 minor injuries and damage to buildings. UNMIK personnel and more than 400 KPC members dealt with the relief operations, and KFOR provided engineering advice. Some 100 KPC members continue to be involved in relief operations. KPC was praised by KFOR, UNMIK and provincial President Rugova for its swift and effective response in providing emergency aid to all ethnic groups in the province.

Cooperation with international organizations

20. KFOR continues to provide daily assistance to international organizations and non-governmental organizations throughout Kosovo, on request, and to provide security assistance in support of UNMIK police operations.

21. KFOR and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Police and Justice signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation between UNMIK police, the Kosovo Police Service and the KFOR Multinational Specialized Unit in order to conduct joint operations and coordinate activities of mutual interest.

22. KFOR is providing on-board security for the train running from Lesak to Deneral Jankovic as part of the effort to improve freedom of movement throughout the province.

Refugees and displaced persons

23. Of the displaced persons from Kosovo still living outside the province, 201,241 are estimated to be in Serbia and approximately 29,658 in Montenegro.

24. A further 80 refugees from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia returned home during the reporting period, leaving more than 10,700 still displaced in Kosovo.

Outlook

25. The overall security situation in the province is stable, although it is expected that a low level of violence related to inter-ethnic tension and criminal activity will continue to be reported.

United Nations S/2002/612

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 31 May 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from the Republic of Palau, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

02-41478 (E) 110602

Annex

Letter dated 13 May 2002 from the Minister of State of the Republic of Palau addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

With reference to your communication of 7 February 2002, regarding reports to the Counter-Terrorism Committee on steps taken to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), I am pleased to submit the attached communication from the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Palau, outlining all measures already taken by Palau to counter terrorism (see enclosure).

(*Signed*) Temmy L. **Shmull**
Minister of State

Attachment

Enclosure

Letter dated 8 May 2002 from the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Palau addressed to the Minister of State of the Republic of Palau

I am in receipt of a memorandum dated 16 April 2002 from the Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs regarding the annual report on the implementation of the declaration on measures to eliminate international terrorism. I hereby respond to the inquiries in the letter from the United Nations (Reference: LA/COD/11/1) as follows:

In 2001, the Republic of Palau enacted the following acts: Money Laundering Act, Mutual Assistance Act, Transnational Extradition Act, Foreign Evidence Act and Financial Institutions Act. In part, these laws regulate and supervise banks and financial institutions and criminalize money-laundering. The Money Laundering Act of 2001 provides for freezing and forfeiture of the proceeds of a crime, in addition to which a Financial Intelligence Unit has been established to detect money-laundering and other financial crimes. The Republic has notified local banks and other financial institutions of the names of suspected terrorist individuals and organizations and has asked that any assets or accounts found belonging to such be immediately reported to Government authorities and seized. No such assets have been reported as found as of this date within Palau or its banks and financial institutions.

The President of the Republic of Palau has signed a number of international treaties and United Nations conventions concerning anti-terrorism. It is anticipated that the President will shortly introduce comprehensive anti-terrorism legislation into the Palau National Congress. This legislation, which was drafted with the assistance of the Pacific Islands Forum, would implement the United Nations treaties to which Palau is a member. Additionally, the President of the Republic has created a Task Force on Anti-Terrorism and Homeland Security, which is reviewing efforts to detect and prevent terrorism in Palau. The Divisions of Customs and Immigration are on heightened alert to detect suspect incidents. Palau has been cooperative with other jurisdictions, most notably the United States of America, in responding to international efforts to combat terrorism. There have been no terrorist acts in Palau and no prosecutions related to terrorist activity.

(*Signed*) Michael J. **Rosenthal**
Minister of Justice

United Nations S/2002/613

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 31 May 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from the Republic of Mali, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

02-41424 (E) 170602 170602

Annex

Note verbale dated 29 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

[Original: French]

The Permanent Mission of Mali to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and has the honour to transmit to him herewith the report of Mali to the Counter-Terrorism Committee, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of that resolution (see enclosure).

Enclosure

Report of Mali submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001

Mali, a State which has thus far, thankfully, been spared from terrorism and is by tradition committed to peace and believes in the virtues of dialogue, has long shown that it is determined to combat terrorism in all its forms, no matter who the perpetrators and leaders may be or what motives they may have.

This determination was reaffirmed in the wake of the attacks perpetrated on Tuesday, 11 September 2001, against the United States of America.

Mali believes that efforts to combat terrorism must show scrupulous respect for human rights, and no attempt at oversimplification should lead anyone to confuse terrorism with Islam or to view it as a simple clash of civilizations.

Long before the unfortunate events of 11 September 2001, Mali, true to its ideals of secular peace and dialogue, was a party to all legal instruments aimed at combating this scourge concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Convinced that recent developments in terrorism would have unfortunate consequences and trends, Mali vigorously condemned the base and barbaric acts perpetrated against the United States of America, and it has strengthened its dialogue on terrorism with that country through its Embassy in Bamako.

Mali has always supported and continues to support a strengthening of cooperation with neighbouring States and within various international forums, particularly the United Nations, in order to combat terrorism more effectively.

Mali welcomes the action taken by the United Nations, particularly the adoption of a number of resolutions following the events of 11 September 2001; these resolutions have laid the foundation for a permanent strengthening of the international cooperation which is essential for the elimination of this scourge; equally indispensable to such cooperation are dialogue and assistance to States through bilateral and multilateral channels.

Mali has no agency specially tasked with combating terrorism, since activities to combat terrorism and curtail its financing require extensive efforts by all State services.

In order to prevent its financial system from being used to finance terrorism, Mali has taken a number of measures, including the application of international norms for combating money-laundering, with a view to ensuring that its financial system is fully compliant with its obligations to monitor such things as the identification of clients and economic beneficiaries.

A review is currently being conducted with a view to instituting the mechanisms and procedures presented at the seminar on asset-laundering in the States members of the West African Monetary Union (WAMU) held at Dakar on 7 and 8 February 2002. The seminar focused on the links between money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

Naturally, it is understood that Mali, bound as it is by its international obligations and its commitment to promoting and maintaining international peace and security, does not provide any form of support to terrorism.

It is an offence under the Malian Criminal Code to mount a criminal conspiracy, and the judicial authorities systematically institute proceedings whenever corroborating evidence is found that indicates that a criminal conspiracy has been constituted for the purpose of committing acts of terrorism.

Malian legislation severely punishes violations of the regulations governing weapons, and restrictions are placed on the bearing, sale and circulation thereof.

At Mali's initiative, a Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Light Weapons in West Africa was adopted at the twenty-first session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), held at Abuja on 30 and 31 October 1998. This Moratorium, which has elicited interest throughout Africa, led to the development of initiatives in other regions, especially in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and in the Horn of Africa.

To prevent acts of terrorism from being perpetrated from its territory, the Government of the Republic of Mali has set up a number of structures at both the administrative and judicial levels. These are:

- The Department of State Security, which is responsible for infiltrating extremist circles in order to gather valuable information about subversive projects so that appropriate decisions can be taken swiftly;
- The Malian National Central Bureau of Interpol, which is responsible for gathering and disseminating information about organized crime in general and terrorism in particular;
- At the regional level, the Programme for Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development (PCASED), which helps to combat the proliferation of light weapons and the use of landmines in Africa.

Alongside these structures is the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation of Light Weapons, which has been established within the Office of the President of the Republic. One of the Commission's tasks is to collect and destroy light weapons throughout the country.

Mali scrupulously honours its international obligations as a State party to the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 31 January 1961 by granting refugee status to persons who meet the criteria set out in the Convention.

Hearings on requests for asylum are considered by the National Commission for Refugees (CNCR) in cases where an applicant is suspected of involvement in terrorist activities.

The Commission, working through Mali's diplomatic missions and the various offices of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), conducts inquiries into the identity of applicants for asylum, their reasons for leaving their country and their means of arrival in Mali.

Under article 8 of Act No. 98-040 of 20 July 1998, concerning the status of refugees, persons granted refugee status may be expelled from Malian territory only for reasons of security or if they are sentenced to deprivation of liberty for acts classified as crimes or misdemeanours.

However, such expulsion cannot be ordered, except where urgent considerations of national security or public order are involved, until an opinion has been obtained from CNCR, and the applicant shall be entitled to present his defence before the Commission, in accordance with article 9 of Act No. 98-040.

At the same time, refugees are forbidden under article 15 of this Act from engaging in subversive activities that may undermine Mali's national security or in activities that are incompatible with the purposes and principles of OAU and the United Nations.

As a signatory to international security and judicial cooperation agreements, Mali cannot object to the extradition of a presumed terrorist if a third State requesting the extradition furnishes the necessary evidence.

If a request for extradition concerns a refugee, Mali is also prepared to acquiesce in cases where:

- The individual concerned has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity as the term is understood in the international instruments developed to deal with these crimes;
- The individual concerned committed a serious crime of a non-political nature outside the host country prior to being admitted as a refugee;
- The individual concerned has been found guilty of acts inconsistent with the purposes and principles of OAU and the United Nations.

To prevent its territory from being used as a base, Mali has taken specific measures by signing with the Niger, Algeria and Mauritania a protocol to combat terrorism and all underlying activities in the "no-man's land" between them.

While abiding by the provisions of the Freedom of Association Act of 1 July 1901, the Malian authorities are legally empowered to deal with the activities of groups that break the law or disrupt the public order and seek to support terrorist organizations, even when such activities are presented as being of a cultural, charitable, humanitarian or religious nature.

Thus any group that has its basis in an illegal cause or is organized for illegal purposes, contrary to the law and public morality, must be dissolved. Dissolution takes into account not only the organization's official purpose as set out in its statute but also the objectives actually pursued by the group.

Among the procedures and mechanisms providing inter-State assistance to which Mali belongs, apart from the standard Interpol network, is the West African Police Chiefs Committee, which is a forum for exchanges of operational information in the context of efforts to combat terrorism in the West African subregion.

Mali has also created special units to actively fight terrorism. These include the Special Intervention Brigade, the National Police Anti-Crime Brigade and the Mobile Intervention Brigade of the customs authorities.

Mali is party to a number of multilateral instruments dealing with judicial assistance and is actively developing a policy for the negotiation of new bilateral agreements aimed at strengthening and improving the legal framework governing such assistance.

Lastly, special emphasis is placed on training of civil servants in general and police officers and customs officials in particular to permit the gathering and exchange of data and information. Mali's efforts in this area focus on travel documents which are commonly used to apprehend persons under suspicion or wanted.

To this end, Mali has established two services within the National Police Department:

- The Office of Border Police Services, which deals with the issuing of passports and other travel documents. By computerizing all its activities the office will be able to produce secure travel documents that meet international standards and monitor flows of persons across the country's border's more reliably;
- The Judicial Identity Service, which can conduct verifications and monitoring on the basis of travel and identity documents, fingerprints or handwriting (forgeries and counterfeits).

Various controls are systematically implemented when travel documents are issued, and a personal appearance is required of applicants. These controls are chiefly intended to verify the civil status and identity of applicants, to place them on the list of wanted persons if necessary, and to issue to them the documents requested when appropriate.

In the area of operational information exchange, in addition to the internal procedures of various government departments, meetings have been held with some neighbouring countries with a view to gathering and disseminating information needed to combat suspected terrorist "dens" in northern Mali and the no-man's land shared by Algeria, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger.

An information bureau has been opened at Tamanrasset to facilitate rapid exchanges among the participating countries.

Joint patrols have been organized in an effort to halt trafficking in weapons of all types in the region. Cooperation in this area takes the form of multilateral and bilateral agreements for mutual aid and judicial assistance.

It should be noted that Mali has acceded to the treaty establishing the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa, which standardizes, inter alia, recovery procedures, means of enforcement and the law pertaining to corporations and economic consortiums for all ECOWAS countries.

Mali is already party to 15 international anti-terrorism conventions (see annex), including 13 concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, one under the auspices of OAU and another under the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.